



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to have been collected by Austin. The most northerly station for which I find a report is Buffalo, N. Y., where it was obtained by Judge George W. Clinton, and is given as "rare" in David F. Day's "Catalogue of the Plants of Buffalo and Vicinity," published at Buffalo in 1883. As I have not come upon it again anywhere in the Chicago region, it must be considered rare also for this locality.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TWO EXTENSIONS OF RANGE

A. LEROY ANDREWS

Since the appearance of the first two parts of Volume 15 of *North American Flora* (1913) the two following cases of extension of range have come to my notice:

1. *Sphagnum Dusenii* Jensen. A specimen was recently received from A. Brinkman collected in a "boggy meadow" at Tetachuk Lake in British Columbia, September 1, 1911. It represents a very considerable extension of range to the westward, though one that might have been expected. The species is a fairly well marked one, but of uncommon occurrence. Its tendencies are northern and it is one of the lesser number that appear to thrive rather better inland than along the coast. The finding of it by Nichols at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1907¹ sets a remarkable southern record. In New York State the southern outpost seems to be Sand Lake not far from Albany, where it was collected at an early date by Peck.² This was in fact its first discovery in America, but its identity remained a puzzle to our older bryologists.³ As its southern limits figure next northern Michigan, also Wisconsin as reported by Cheney,⁴ while further stations to the westward may be looked for.

2. *Rhabdoweisia crispata* (Dickson) Kindberg. Mr. Williams gives as the southern limit of this species in the Alleghanies, Virginia. Professor Atkinson's collections of 1901 from North Carolina show it however from two localities in that state: Blowing Rock (No. 10983) and Grandfather Mountain (No. 11606). Such extension was of course probable and it will very likely be found still further south in the mountains. It is in fact apparently not the first time that the plant has been collected in North Carolina, as I note Evans and Nichols in their Bryophytes of Connecticut⁵ give its range southward to North Carolina. Dr. Nichols informs me that this record was based upon the label of No. 56 of the second edition of Sullivan and Lesquereux' Musci bor. Amer., which reads: Hab. in Novae Angliae Montibus Albis (Oakes); etiam in summo cacumine Black montis Carolinae Sept.,⁶ meaning then either that this number was made up partly of

¹ Evans and Nichols, Bryophytes of Connecticut, 83. 1908.

² A duplicate from the State Museum at Albany bears the date, July, 1867.

³ It was not clearly recognized as a separate species in Europe until 1890.

⁴ Transactions of the Wisconsin Acad. of Sc., Arts and Lett., X, 68. 1895.

⁵ P. 99. 1908.

⁶ No. 43 of the first edition bore the same label.

specimens from the North Carolina locality or that the editors knew it from that locality as well as from the other from which they distributed it. Professor Farlow informs me that the Sullivant Herbarium does in fact contain a specimen labelled "*Weissia fugax*, in montibus Carolinae Septentrionalis, leg. A. Gray & J. Carey, July 1841." This specimen I have not seen, but I would agree entirely with Mr. Williams that all specimens from our eastern states which I have seen belong with *R. crispata* rather than *R. fugax*.

ITHACA, N. Y.

THE BRYOPHYTES OF NOVA SCOTIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CAPE BRETON¹

GEORGE E. NICHOLS

Cape Breton, projecting so far out into the Atlantic that the distance to the west coast of Ireland is less by a thousand miles than from New York, has sometimes been referred to as "the long wharf of Canada." Politically it is a part of the province of Nova Scotia, but geographically it is separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, a narrow strait about a mile in breadth. Although it has been visited by several botanists in recent years, very few additions appear to have been made to the list of bryophytes recorded from this region in Macoun's catalogue.² During a short trip to Cape Breton in 1909 the writer collected a number of liverworts and mosses not before recorded from there, and this number has been considerably augmented on two subsequent trips, in 1914 and 1915, when about four months were spent in botanical investigations. The primary object of the present paper is to present a list of the various species collected in Cape Breton by the writer. Incidentally it has seemed worth while to summarize briefly all previous records, so far as known to the writer, concerning Cape Breton bryophytes, and to include some account of the bryophytes of other parts of Nova Scotia. For the sake of convenience the term Nova Scotia will be used to embrace only parts of the province outside of Cape Breton. In order to economize space the following system of symbols has been adopted. An asterisk (*) placed after a species indicates, "collected in Cape Breton by the writer also"; a dagger (†), "recorded from Nova Scotia in Macoun's catalogue"; a double dagger (‡), "represented from Nova Scotia by a specimen either in the herbarium of Yale University or in the herbarium of New York Botanical Garden, but not recorded by Macoun"; a question mark [?], "some doubt as to identity of specimens on which record was based."

For assistance in the determination of various species, indebtedness is acknowledged to the following bryologists: Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, Professor Alexander W. Evans, Mr. Robert S. Williams, Professor A. LeRoy Andrews, Dr. Abel J. Grout, Dr. George N. Best, Dr. Carl Warnstorf, Dr. Ingebrigt S. Hagen and Dr. Leopold Loeske.

¹ Contribution from the Osborn Botanical Laboratory.

² Catalogue of Canadian Plants: Part 6, Montreal, 1892; Part 7, Ottawa, 1902.